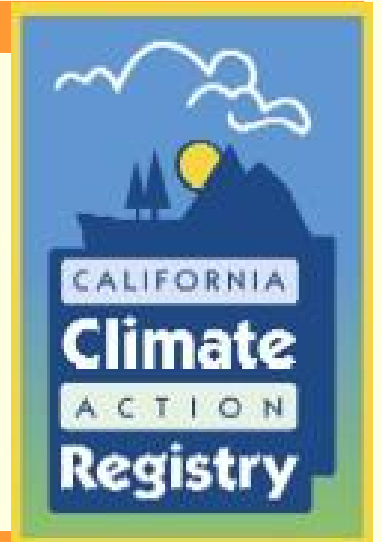


Overview of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Registries

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Main Topics



1. Example of the California Registry
2. What is the value of a GHG registry?
3. Key elements of a GHG registry
4. What is happening in other states and nationally with GHG registries?



Background of the CA Registry

- Spearheaded by a coalition of forward-thinking CEOs
- Non-profit public/private partnership created by state legislation in 2001
 - Created a verifiable “gold standard” for greenhouse gas accounting across business sectors
 - Companies can establish a state-recognized baseline
 - Encourages voluntary public reporting and early actions for reduction
 - Board represents business, government, NGOs

Three Step Process



1. **Gather data**

- 6 Kyoto gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆)
- Direct stationary, mobile, process and fugitive emissions
- Indirect emissions: i.e. purchases of electricity and steam
- CA, national or international reporting
- Tracking mostly through utility bills and vehicle fuel
- Does not include product use

2. **Certify** data using third-party certifiers

3. **Report** data publicly

Tools for Reporting Organizations



- General Reporting Protocol
- Industry-specific protocols
- Certification protocols
- Web-based software

California Registry Members



- 242 Members total
- 98% of retail power deliveries in California
- 75% of California refining capacity
- 37 Fortune 500 companies or subsidiaries
- About half of emissions are from outside California
- Some members with Utah operations:
 - PacifiCorp
 - BP
 - Shell
 - Target
 - Waste Management

Costs of Participation



Annual Participation Fee

Annual Certification Fee

Staff time

Why do companies participate?



1. Establish a baseline of emissions and get protection for early actions in any future state or federal program
2. Get ready for GHG policy by building an inventory now and understanding corporate emissions
3. Access to software and technical support
4. Recognition as a global environmental leader

What is the value of a GHG registry?



- Measurement: You can't manage what you don't measure!
 - Measurement is a first critical step
 - Its different from a state-wide inventory
 - The European experience
- Consistency: Its different than having companies tracking their own data
- Why is broad-based important?
 - Climate change is a global issue, need agreed standards
 - A single database creates the infrastructure for trading

Critical elements of a GHG registry



- A unified reporting standard or accounting protocol
- A standardized reporting procedure
 - Software, for example
- Third-party verification
- Some element of public reporting

The Big News: The Climate Registry



- A multi-state GHG registry established through discussions among 30 states (including Utah)
 - Many states were considering developing registries
 - Incorporated in Washington, D.C. in March 2007
 - All states have been invited to join
 - First board meeting will be held in Chicago in late May
- A single platform for tracking GHGs in all participating states
- Policy neutral—will support both voluntary and mandatory state programs
- Creates infrastructure for market programs

What is the value to states in participating?



- Leverage work others have already done
 - Building the infrastructure for GHG accounting is expensive and time consuming
- Help your companies to establish an emissions baseline
- Collaborate with other states to establish standardized accounting
- Establish rules from state perspective before the feds act